

FORMOSAN *ANTHRIBIDAE* COLLECTED BY H. SAUTER.

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THE only species of *Anthribidae* recorded from Formosa is *Sintor fasciatus* Jord. (1903). The collection made by Herr H. Santer on that island and submitted to me by the Deutsches Entomologisches Museum in Berlin contains no less than thirty-one species. Two of them are represented only by an imperfect specimen each, not good enough for description or identification and therefore not mentioned in the following list.

As must be expected, some of the species are either identical with those known from Japan on the one hand and Tonkin on the other, or are modifications of them. The Anthribid fauna of China is hardly at all touched, only a very few forms being known from that country. Considering the number of species found in Japan, the present collection from Formosa no doubt represents only a fraction of the species which actually inhabit that island, but it contributes nevertheless so much to our knowledge of the distribution of this family that a list of the captures deserves publication.

The types of the new forms are in the D. Ent. Mus.

1. *Acorynus anchis* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Niger, rostro et pagina inferiore corporis dense luteo tomentosis; prothorace fortiter punctato, longitudine latiore, supra vitta mediana angusta plus minusve interrupta, utrinque gutta discali atque tribus maculis lateralibus luteis signato; elytris area magna basali fere ad suturam medium extensa antice nigro maculata ut area apicali magna lutea, macula transversa mediana dorsali in utroque elytro griseo-lutea notata; pedibus nigro-brunneis, tibiis luteo biannulatis, intermediis in ♂ ad apicem mucronatis, tarsorum articulo 1° apice luteo.

Long. (cap. excl.) 5.5—7.5 mm.

1 ♂ and 5 ♀ ♀ from Kosempo, Fuhosho and Taihorinsho.

Allied to *A. tonkinanus* Jord. (1904), but much less robust. Rostrum only  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  longer than broad, rather flat, with five prominent carinae. Frons narrowing anteriorly, in ♂ half the width of and in ♀ a little wider than the interspace between two dorsal carinae of the rostrum. Occiput with large brownish black triangular patch. Antennae rufescent at the joints, segments 8 and 10 very short. Carina of thorax laterally extending forward in an even curve, reaching to the middle of the side, straight dorsally; the punctuation of the prothorax above and beneath rather coarse; there is a transverse depression in front of the centre, but no channel; the clay median stripe is interrupted before the middle and widened at and behind the carina. The large basal luteous area of the elytra is truncate at the suture and consists of a number of confluent spots, the black interspaces between the spots being more or less large at and near the base; behind shoulder-angle a spot rather paler than the dorsal part of the clay area; the solitary median spot usually expands between interspaces 2 and 6 and is often broken up; the clay apical area bears on each elytrum a ramifying black spot and is somewhat produced forward at the suture. The clay pygidium has a diffuse black median stripe.

2. *Litocerus paviei* Lesne (1891).

1 ♂ from Fuhosho.

3. *Litocerus sticticus* Jord. (1904).

1 ♂ from Fuhosho and 1 ♀ from Kosempo.

Originally described from a single ♂ from Tonkin. The Formosan ♂ agrees well with the type, with the exception of the antenna, whose club is slenderer than in the type and shorter, segments 9 and 10 not being longer than 8. In the ♀ from Formosa 8 is much shorter than 9.

4. *Litocerus dysallus* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. *L. stictico* minor, maculis magis numerosis, elytris profundius striatis, tibiis griseo biannulatis, ♂ segmento 1° abdominali sine tuberculo.

Long. (cap. excl.) 5·5—6 mm.

3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ from Hoozan.

Above blackish brown, with yellowish grey markings. Frons anteriorly in ♂ narrower and in ♀ rather wider than the diameter of the first antennal segment. Segment 3 of antenna nearly half as long again as 4, this about as long as 9, 8 in ♂ one-third and in ♀ one-half shorter than 9, 10 shorter and 11 a little longer than 9.

The basal median spot of the pronotum continued forward to the transverse groove by a thin line, to which is joined at the carina a transverse line that extends to one-third the way between central line and sides, its ends projecting obliquely forward and outward, lateral carina bordered with yellowish grey, dorsal spots otherwise as in *L. sticticus*, puncturation distinct.

On the elytra a spot at basal third of interspaces 5 and 6 and another behind middle of 2, 3 and 4, as well as the spots at the lateral margin, larger than in *L. sticticus*; on the other hand, the rounded spot in middle of interspaces 7 and 8 of *L. sticticus* replaced in *dysallus* by a thin line or spot situated in stripe 7.

Upperside of tibiae grey at basal third and near apex.

5. *Litocerus bicuspis* spec. nov.

♂. Niger, supra cinereo maculatus, subtus totus cinereus. Rostro ad basin subcylindrico, quinque-carinato. Antennarum articulis 3<sup>io</sup>—8° clava distincta compressa multo gracilioribus, 9°—11° inter se subaequalibus, 8° duplo longioribus. Pronoto punctato, carinae angulo laterali fere recto apice rotundato. Abdominis segmentis 1° et 2° penicillo flavesciente mediano instructis. Tibiis griseo biannulatis.

Long. (cap. excl.) 6·5 mm.

3 ♂♂ from Fuhosho and Hoozan.

Head and rostrum cinereous, the central area of the occiput black, triangular, penetrating in between the eyes. The frons narrowing anteriorly, being here one-third narrower than the interspaces between the dorsal carinae of the rostrum. The latter basally thicker than usually, distinctly porrect, with the antennal grooves nearer the apex than the base. Segment 3 of the antenna nearly half as long again as 4, 4 to 6 slightly decreasing in length, 7 as long as 6 and longer than 8, which is half as long as 9 (= 10 = 11).

Pronotum punctate; between transverse groove and basal edge a median spot which is anteriorly tripartite, preceded by an apical ovate spot, an isolated small

spot at each end of the transverse groove, all grey with a slight yellowish tone, sides likewise broadly grey with or without a black spot between lateral carina and apical margin. The angle of the carina slightly obtuse, its apex rounded off. Elytra shorter than in the preceding species, depressed at the suture, strongly punctate-striate, all the markings sharply defined and prominent on the black ground, no long lines in the stripes, the spots on the declivous apical area not confluent, a spot situated between basal margin and subbasal callosity and a postmedian dorsal spot are the largest, next in size comes a marginal spot behind shoulder; the postmedian spot posteriorly incised in fourth interspace; there are on each elytrum about twenty to twenty-three spots altogether. Pygidium with a narrow grey lateral stripe. The two brushes of yellowish hair on the first and second abdominal segments are a very distinctive characteristic of this species. The upper side of the tibia is black for the greater part, except near the base and beyond the middle.

#### 6. *Litocerus communis* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. *L. crucicollis* Jord. (1895) statura similis. Rostro quinque-carinato. Antennarum (♂) articulis  $5^{\circ}$ — $11^{\circ}$  aequilongis,  $3^{10}$ — $11^{\circ}$  incrassatis. Pronoto lateribus minute punctato, carina rotundatim antrosum flexa haud angulata. Segmento  $1^{\circ}$  abdominali (♂) tuberculo instructo.

Long. (cap. excl.) 5.3—7.6 mm.

A long series of both sexes from Taihoriusho, Fuhosho, Hoozan, Kosempo and Alikong.

Black, pubescent clayish grey, bases of proximal antennal segments reddish. Rostrum as in *L. crucicollis* Jord. (1895), but the frons broader in both sexes, narrowing anteriorly, being in ♂ somewhat wider than the first antennal segment, and in ♀ as broad as the interspace between the two lateral carinae of the rostrum. The brownish occipital area penetrates well in between the eyes. Segments 3 to 11 of antennae in ♂ of the same thickness, *i.e.* all being flattened, segment 3 gradually narrowing to the base, half as long again as 4, 5 to 11 slightly shorter and all of nearly equal size; in ♀ the club distinct and 3 one-fourth longer than 4, and 7 one-fourth longer than 8. The markings of the pronotum somewhat variable in extent; the mesial vitta strongly constricted at the transverse groove, at the ends of this groove a spot which is anteriorly connected with the vitta by a curved line, in front of the carina at each side of the vitta an oblique linear spot, lateral area of pronotum greyish yellow, its upper edge almost straight, but usually incised in the centre, at and in front of the lateral carina an irregular black line; the carina evenly curved forward at sides, not forming an angle. Elytra rather strongly striate, depressed along the suture, the greyish yellow lines and spots more or less merged together at the base and apex, an ante- and a postmedian space black and enclosing a greyish yellow spot, which extends from interspaces 2 to 6 and is twice sinuate behind.

Underside uniformly yellowish grey, without black spots on abdomen. Femora with the exception of a postmedian spot and the tip, an antemedian ring on the tibiae, the base of tarsal segment 1 and nearly the entire segment 2 yellowish grey.

#### 7. *Tropideres roelofsi* poecilus subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Vitta mediana prothoracis lata, elytrorum macula anteriore nigra antice valde obliqua, macula posteriore ad striam quartam extensa, inter hanc maculam et

suturam macula minuta, tibiis ante et post medium annulo luteo notatis, inter hos annulos cinnamomeis. Omnibus maculis nigris luteo-marginatis.

4 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ from Fuhosho and Hoozan.

Darker red-brown than *T. r. roelofsi* Lewis (1879), the black markings smaller, the median vitta of the pronotum and the interspace between the two large black patches of the elytra broader. The postmedian spot, which stands isolated in the third interspace in *pocillus*, is united with the black postmedian patch in *roelofsi*.

#### 8. *Tropideres signellus* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. *T. roelofsi* affinis. Niger, densissime griseo-luteo tomentosus, pronoto duabus vittis dorsalibus atque nonnullis guttis lateralibus nigris signato, elytris duabus fasciis ad suturam constrictis irregularibus et maculis basalibus apicalibusque nigris notatis; tibiis basi apiceque nigris, tarsis nigris, articulo 1° fere toto griseo-luteo.

Long. (cap. excl.): 5 mm.

3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ from Fuhosho.

The chitin is rufescent at those places which are covered with a dense clayish pubescence, the antennae also being slightly rufescent at the joints. Structure of head and rostrum almost exactly as in *T. roelofsi*, but the eyes dorsally a little more rounded, therefore the frons more regularly triangular. The antennae a little slenderer. The luteous pubescence is palest along the black markings. The two black dorsal stripes of the prothorax are about the same size as the luteous median stripe, the latter is narrow at the apex, then rounded-dilated, narrowed and again rounded-dilated, the black stripes being correspondingly narrowed where the median stripe is widened; a luteous spot in each black stripe in the transverse depression; the luteous sides with two black spots one behind the other, the base also bearing a black spot above the lateral angle. Elytra more strongly punctate-striate than in *T. roelofsi*, with the following black markings: a spot on shoulder, a smaller one behind shoulder in interspaces 6 and 7, a third on the basal callosity, a sutural spot in the antemedian depression, a subapical spot resembling the letter γ, and two transverse bands, the anterior band in the middle, strongly widened at the sides and trifid, strongly narrowed at the suture and here curved backward, the second band narrower and more dentate, not divided laterally, but similarly narrowed at the suture and curved back as the first band. Pygidium with a black median stripe.

#### 9. *Tropideres japonicus* Roel. (1879).

A small series from Hoozan and Fuhosho.

#### 10. *Cadus diversus* Jord. (1911).

A small series from Fuhosho and Taihorinsho.

#### 11. *Mucronianus triodes* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Niger, luteo-cinereo tomentosus, antennis pedibusque pro parte rufescentibus. Rostrum planum utrinque carina distincta, in medio carina fere obsoleta instructum, cum fronte luteo-cinereum. Oculi in ♂ antice contigua. Antennarum segmentum 3<sup>um</sup> quarto dimidio longius, 10<sup>um</sup> latitudine dimidio longius, 11<sup>um</sup> ovatum. Prothorax longitudine fere duplo latior, minutissime densissime rugato-granulosus, pronoto brunneo signatura discali in forma cruceis et macula dorsali laterali cinereis



notato, apice ad latera et carina fere tota cinereo marginatis, carinae angulo laterali fere recto apice rotundato. Elytra cylindrica, breviter, signaturis bene expressis brunneis ornata. Pygidium rotundatum.

Long. (cap. excl.) 3.2—3.8 mm.

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ from Hoozan and Taihorinsho.

The first and eighth segments of the antennae are pale rufous like the bases of the other segments of the shaft and of segment 9. The lateral angle of the pronotal carina is a little more than 90°. The markings of the elytra are as follows: behind the base a narrow transverse band composed of two half-rings open in front, together resembling the figure 3 and extending from the first stripe (the first basal sutural interspace being cinereous) to the shoulder and then running to the lateral margin below the shoulder; in the middle a transverse band composed of a sutural spot and a dorsal one on each elytrum, all three rounded-oblong and connected with one another by a narrow bridge, the band thus formed continued laterally to the margin by an oblique anterior branch and a broader oblique posterior one; in front of the apex of each elytrum a ring from the side of which a projection runs obliquely posticad, a second lateral projection usually connecting the ring anteriorly with the median band.

#### 12. *Mucronianus* (?) *repandus* spec. nov.

♀. Nigro-brunneus, cinereo pubescens, supra nigro-brunneo variegatus, signaturis bene expressis, antennis pedibusque ex parte rufescentibus; rostro brevi inflexo; fronte capitis convexa, oculis magnis rotundis; prothoracis carina in dorso leviter convexa, angulo laterali subacuto; elytris in dorso subdepressis.

Long. (cap. excl.) 4.5 mm.

1 ♀ from Fuhosho.

The head and rostrum similar in shape to that of *Directarius* and *Ormiscus*.

Rostrum very short, depressed, directed down- and backward, grey, apex rufescent. Eyes bordered with grey. Frons about one-fifth the width of the rostrum. Segments 1 and 2 of antenna pale rufous, the others blackish brown, 3 one-third longer than 4, 4 to 8 slightly decreasing in length, club moderately broad, 9 = 11, one-third longer than 8, 10 = 8 in length. On pronotum the disc brown, on each side with two projections into the grey lateral area, in front of scutellum a grey spot which is continued forward by an elongate lozenge-shaped spot; angle of carina less than 90°, with the tip rounded, the lateral carina extending to near middle. Elytra with a large brown area extending from the sides to stripe 3 and from the basal callosities to beyond two-thirds, a broad curved bar across the middle of the suture connecting the brown areas of the two elytra, on each elytrum the area encloses a lateral, an antemedian and a postmedian grey spot, the area moreover being produced and midway between suture and margin and widened on the apical declivity to near suture. Apex of pygidium truncate-rotundate. Legs without markings.

#### 13. *Nessiara mosonica* Jord. (1904).

4 ♂♂ from Hoozan and Fohosho.

#### 14. *Apatenia infans* spec. nov.

♂. Nigra, tomento griseo et brunneo-nigro tecta, antennis pedibusque pro parte rufescentibus, macula magna antescutellari luteo-alba. Rostrum breve, carina mediana instructum. Pronotum longitudine latius, dense punctatum, lateribus in

medio ampliatis, carina dorsali convexa, laterali flexuosa, angulo laterali recto apice rotundato. Elytra grosse punctato-striata, inaequalia, utraque in dorso tribus tuberculis sat altis instructa.

Long. (cap. excl.) 4.5 mm.

1 ♂ from Hoozan.

The head bears a minute white dot anteriorly between the eyes and another on the occiput, and is coarsely punctate-rugate like the rostrum. The spot at the base of the pronotum is widest at the carina, and there is a small round spot in front of it. The pronotum is uneven like the elytra and especially distinguished by its great breadth; the dorsal carina is very feebly angulate in the centre. The tibiae and tarsi are for the greater part reddish brown.

Most nearly resembles *A. tenuis* Jord. (1903) from Sumatra, but in that species the prothorax is longer than broad.

#### 15. *Phaulimia grammica* spec. nov.

♂. *Ph. rufescens* similis, robustior, elytris luteo lineatis, fasciis ante- et postmedianis incompletis luteis atque macula rotunda suturali antemediana brunnea ornatis.

Long. (cap. excl.) 4—4.5 mm.

4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Hoozan and Kosempo.

Probably a subspecies of *Ph. rufescens* Jord. (1894); the ♂ with two tubercles on the last abdominal sternite, as in *rufescens*. The pronotum similar to that of *Ph. lineata* Jord. (1895), but the angle of the carina more rounded, the markings differing from those of *rufescens* especially in the presence of a spot before the centre, which spot forms a more or less complete halfring with the dorsal spots placed in front of the carina. The basal callosity of the elytra is brown, with one or two luteous lines, behind the callosity there is a luteous patch as in *rufescens*, and on the suture a round brown spot in between the two patches; the postmedian luteous spots are either separate or form a zigzag band; all the interspaces bear luteous stripes, the striping, however, not being so regular as in *Ph. lineata*.

#### 16. *Directarius incisus* Sharp (1891).

1 ♀ from Taihorinsho.

Originally described from Japan as a *Tropideres*.

#### 17. *Nerthomma aplota* spec. nov.

♂♀. Nigra, supra griseo et brunneo variegata, subtus grisea. Antennae in ♂ compressae sat fortes, in ♀ graciles, clava in utroque sexu brevi, segmento 3<sup>o</sup> quarto longiore, 4°—8° inter se aequalibus. Frons capitis dimidio rostri latitudinis subaequalis. Carina prothoracialis ad latera leviter antrorsum flexa. Elytra densius griseo signata quam in *N. stictica* Pasc. (1860).

Long. (cap. excl.) 4—6 mm.

A series of both sexes from Fuhosho and Kosempo.

In facies very similar to the Malayan *N. stictica* Pasc. (1860), but the frons is broader, almost equalling half the rostrum in width even in the ♂, and the carina of the prothorax is less produced forward at the sides. The markings essentially the same as in *N. stictica*, the grey pubescence rather more extended and the markings less clearly defined.

18. *Exillis longicornis* Pasc. (1860).

A small series from Fuhosho.

19. *Habrissus longipes formosanus* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Antennarum segmentorum 9<sup>i</sup>, 10<sup>i</sup>, 11<sup>i</sup> latera non congruentia; prothorax supra et infra minus punctatus quam in *H. l. longipes* Sharp (1891).

Sharp described the species as a *Tropideres*. The specimens from Formosa agree well with the Japanese examples except in the club of the antennae being asymmetrical, and the punctures of the prothorax sparse and shallow. The midtibia of the ♂ bears an obtuse apical spur.

20. *Xylinades impressus stibinus* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. *X. impresso* Jord. (1895) similis, sed pronoto rugato-granulosa, elytrisqne minutius punctatis.

A long series of both sexes from Hoozan, Kosempo, and Fuhosho.

The tawny ochraceous or greyish clay-coloured pubescence is more extended than in true *impressus* from North India, and the sculpturing of the thorax and elytra is less coarse. The two grooves on the pronotum form a horseshoe, but do not meet anteriorly; the granules and transverse folds of the pronotum are as high as in *impressus verus*, but the grooves between them are less deep and large than in that subspecies. The punctures in the basal half of the elytra are also smaller than in the Indian form, and the interspaces between the punctures of the same row less elevate. The prosternum, moreover, has a shallower transverse groove and is less deeply punctuated.

The size is very variable, as in other species, the largest specimen measuring (inclusive of head) 18 mm., and the smallest 9.5 mm.

21. *Xylinades japonicus* Sharp (1891).

♂ ♀. Capite inter oculos irregulariter rugato-striato, in medio carinato. Antennis in ♂ subtus non pilosis, clava compacta articulo 10<sup>o</sup> brevissimo. Prothorace subcordato mox pone apicem latiore, supra granulis et nonnullis plicis transversis instructo. Elytris leviter punctato-striatis atque granulosis, plaga magna basali circum scutellum sita et fascia lata postmediana in stria suturali interrupta marginem lateralem attingente notatis.

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from Kosempo and Chip Chip.

The irregularly striated frons this species has in common with *X. armatus* Jord. (1895) and *X. striatifrons* Jord. (1895), both of which have a very coarsely and densely grooved pronotum. Moreover, the ♂-antennae bear in the species mentioned bristles on the underside, and the tenth segment is in ♂ as well as ♀ nearly as long as the eighth, being at any rate distinctly separate from segments 9 and 11, the club being much slenderer than in *japonicus*. The tomentum of the pronotum and elytra of *japonicus* is clayish ochraceous and rather dense. The black postmedian band of the elytra reaches from the first line of punctures to the lateral margin and is sinuate anteriorly and posteriorly, being produced anteriorly in the fifth interspace. The black basal patch common to the two elytra is not interrupted at the scutellum and suture or very slightly so.

The prothorax resembles in shape that of *X. marmoratus* Roel. (1880), but is devoid of the lateral longitudinal channel found in that species, and the apex is

more abruptly narrowed. The dorsal carina is deeply and evenly concave, entire, and distinctly flexed laterad before joining the lateral carina. The granules in the stripes of the elytra are small. The legs are nearly bare of pubescence, apart from an ochraceous spot on the widened part of the apex of the femora.

22. *Xylinades phycus* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Capite inter oculos irregulariter rugato-striato, in medio carinato. Antennis in ♂ subtns pilosis, moniliformibus, clava ut in ♀ compacta. Pronoto ad latera modice rotundato, supra grosse denseque rugato-granuloso atque punctato. Elytris ochraceis leviter granulosis, macula basali communi et fascia postmediana ad suturam interruptis nigris. Prosterno profunde punctato. Pedibus sparsissime tomentosis.

Long. (cap. excl.). 7·5—8·5 mm.

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from Hoozan.

The longitudinal wrinkles of the frons are numerous, and the rostrum is also more rugate than punctate. The segments 4 to 8 of the antenna are thicker and therefore in proportion shorter in the ♂ than in the ♀, segment 8 being distinctly broader than long; the club is compact, segments 9 and 10 being together somewhat shorter than 11. The eyes are higher than in most species.

The prothorax is longer than broad, slightly cordiform, being widest before the middle. The upperside bears some linear greyish ochraceous markings before the carina, the middle one being more or less indistinctly continued to the apex, and a larger patch of the same colour laterally at the apex; the punctures are large and deep and their interstices so raised as to form a network of confluent granules and folds, there being behind the carina numerous punctures at the sides and some granules in the centre. The dorsal carina is concave and in the centre minutely indented.

The elytra resemble those of the preceding species, being densely clayish ochraceous sparsely tessellated with black and bearing a large black basal patch, which, however, is interrupted at the suture, and a black postmedian band. The black spots are more or less confined at the apex of the elytra, as is the case also in *X. japonicus*.

23. *Dendrotrogus angustipennis* Jord. (1895).

1 ♀ from Fuhosho.

24. *Asemorhinus nebulosus* Sharp (1891).

A long series from Fuhosho, Hoozan, and Kosempo.

25. *Caccorhinus oculatus formosanus* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. A *C. o. oculato* tarsorum articulo primo annulo lato griseo-luteo signato distinguendus.

Long. (cap. excl.). 3·8—8 mm.

A long series from Fuhosho.

In *C. o. oculatus* Sharp (1879), from Japan, the tarsi are entirely black.

26. *Basitropis nitidicutis* Jek. (1855).

2 ♀ ♀ from Hoozan.



27. *Paraphloeobius* (?) *brevis* spec. nov.

♂. Niger, griseo et ochraceo pubescens, oculis sinuatis, carina laterali prothoracis fere ad apicem continuata, tibiis mediis et posticis breviter mucronatis.

Long. (cap. excl.). 6.5 mm.

1 ♂ from Hoozan.

In the type of the genus, *P. tricolor* Jord. (1912), the eyes are not distinctly sinuate, and the lateral carina of the prothorax does not extend beyond the centre of the sides.

In *P. brevis* the rostrum is more than twice as broad as long, bearing a distinct round apical sinus. Antenna not reaching base of prothorax, segments 2—4 nearly equal in length, 5 a little shorter, 6 and 7 quite short, 8 triangular, club black, flat, broad, 10 twice as broad as long. Prothorax half as broad again as long, evenly and rather strongly convex; dorsal carina slightly and evenly concave, lateral angle a little over 90° with the tip rounded, at apical margin three white spots, and several others on the disc, all small and inconspicuous, in centre a blackish dot. Scutellum greyish white. Elytra cylindrical, basal callosity fairly distinct, with a black spot, interspaces 1, 3, 5, etc., very feebly raised, ochraceous, indistinctly variegated with white and black, suture slightly depressed from behind middle to apex, the latter as well as the pygidium white. Underside greyish white; legs short, tibiae with an indistinct subbasal spot and the apex blackish; inner surface of hindtibia convex before middle and then incurved; the mucro of mid- and hindtibiae short but quite distinct.

28. *Phloeobius gigas* F. (1775).

A small series from Hoozan.

29. *Apolecta paraplesia* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Speciei *A. lewisi* Sharp (1891) dictae similis, elytris sine fascia transversa tota nigra, antennis segmento 1° multo minus abrupte incrassato, tibiis annulo lato mediano griseo distinguenda.

Long. (cap. excl.). 7—9.5 mm.

6 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀, from Kosempo and Fuhosho.

The greyish clay pubescence has a greenish tint. The pronotum bears on each side three or four confluent spots; the spots of the elytra are also confluent for the greater part, but there is a broad transverse space in the middle which bears only a small number of spots.

While in *A. lewisi* the first segment of the antenna is quite abruptly dilated, it is much more gradually widened from near the base in the new species. The centre of the pronotum is elevate longitudinally, as usual; the carina is so strongly curved in the middle as to form nearly an angle; it does not reach the basal edge of the pronotum, which edge is elevate except towards the sides. The elytra are moderately depressed along the suture and posteriorly gradually rounded-declivous without indication of a tubercle. The claws are reddish brown, being much darker than in *lewisi*.

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